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P amic View Of Crowd Which Braved Summer Rain To Hear Talmadge Open Campaign

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Talmadge Says American Farmer Forgotten; Outlines Farm Program

Calls For Immediate Concrete Action To Revive Farm Economy

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* * *

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The Former Governor, speaking over a statewide radio network from the lawn of the Laurens County Court House, called for "concrete and immediate" action to revive the nation's sagging agricultural economy and warned that unless such steps are taken the agricultural depression which the country now is experiencing will inevitably spread to other segments of the economy. He advocated a 10-point program, including price supports of "not less than 90 per cent of parity for basic commodities," to restore farm prosperity and guarantee the farmer a more equitable share of the national income.

Pointing out that the present flexible price support program is costing Georgia cotton and peanut farmers $10,000,000 this year, Talmadge pledged himself to work for repeal of the sliding scale and for restoration of fixed supports. He maintained that it is "unfair and discriminatory" for the Federal Government to "expect the farmer to shift for himself while it is subsidizing, in varying degrees in one form or another, virtually every other segment of the national economy."

"Since 1952 farm income has dropped 26 per cent while wages and salaries have risen 13 per cent and corporate profits have increased 34 per cent on a national average," he stated.

"This disparity cannot be allowed to continue without tragic economic consequences. It is apparent to anyone with common sense that our industrial economy cannot continue to prosper when our farmers are unable to afford to buy the products of our factories.

"The farmer does not be-

A highlight of Herman Talmadge's campaign-opening at Rome was the presentation to the Former Governor by representatives of Wiseman Baking Company of a 40-pound cake saluting him as "Georgia's Next Senator." Looking on are Ralph Primm (center), Talmadge's Floyd County campaign manager, and M. W. (Cap) Hicks (extreme right) of Radio Station WRGA who was master of ceremonies for the occasion.

er segments of our economy but he does want, and deserves to receive, a more equitable share of the national income."

* * *

THE SOLUTION to the problem of mounting agricultural surpluses lies not "in putting the farmer out of business" but rather in embarking upon a realistic and vigorous program of disposal, Talmadge stated. This program, he said, should include:

1. sale of commodities at competitive prices on the world market.
2. inauguration of a barter system through which this country could swap surpluses for strategic materials.
3. the outright gift of surplus foodstuffs to needy people here at home as a supplement to present welfare assistance grants.
4. widespread use of surplus commodities for school lunch programs and assistance to public institutions.
5. utilization of food stocks to win allies for the cause of democracy through feeding the hungry people of the free nations of the world.

"We must get away from the misconception that surpluses of themselves are bad," he declared. "They constitute one of our greatest potential resources for creating good will abroad and for helping our own people here at home. All that is required to turn them from a liability into an asset is the employment of a little imagination, energy and innate American ingenuity."

* * *

TALMADGE ASSAILED the current American policy of subsidizing the expansion of foreign production of agricultural products already in surplus supply in this country. Through the foreign aid program, he said, the United States has converted other nations into strong competitors in the production of every agricultural commodity of which this nation has surpluses. He referred specifically to the expansion of cotton production with American aid in such countries as Egypt, India, Turkey and Mexico and to increased tobacco production in Turkey.

"American tax dollars have been used to expand acreage for foreign agricultural production while acreage allotments for our own farmers here at home have been reduced," he declared. "They have been used to expand foreign agricultural production which is destroying markets for our own farm products. And at the same time our own farm goods have been kept off the world market out of the false fear that to sell them abroad at competitive prices would make some neutralist nation angry. As a result our cotton exports, for example, have been cut more than half."

Former Governor Herman Talmadge's mother, Mrs. Eugene (Miss Mitt) Talmadge, shelters him from the rain with her umbrella as he delivers the opening address in his campaign for nomination to the United States Senate in Rome on July 4. Umbrellas were made necessary by a summer rain which showered Rome and vicinity before and during the Talmadge Rally but, despite the downpour, some 12,000 persons stood in Rome's Broad Street to cheer the Former Governor as he outlined his platform on fundamental issues. (Atlanta Constitution Photo)

Theresa Woodall (left), three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Woodall of Summerville, and Ford Dodd (right) of Redbud find the barbecued chicken served at the Talmadge campaign opening good eating. The chickens on which the crowd of 12,000 persons feasted were donated by members of the Georgia Poultry Federation and were barbecued, under the supervision of Rome Fire Chief W. T. McKinney, by Wiseman Baking Company of Rome.

The Former Governor said such policies must be halted in the interest of a strong agricultural economy in the United States. He also said that, to protect domestic markets, restrictions must be placed on the importation of agricultural products which compete with domestic farm commodities in surplus supply.

* * *

OTHER FACETS of the farm program Talmadge said he would support include:

1. Price supports for livestock.
2. Minimum acreage allotments to encourage the small, family-size farm.
3. Strengthening of the soil bank, soil conservation and flood and drought control programs.
4. Aid for tree planting.
5. Unstinted support to the Rural Electrification Administration.
6. Extension of rural telephone service.
7. Expanded agricultural experimentation and research.

* * **

THE RALLY was held on the lawn of the Laurens County Court House and was followed by a free barbecue for all present at the Dublin Ball Park.

Entertainment was provided by the Pope Quartet of Dublin, a popular young vocal group composed of the grandchildren of lifelong Talmadge supporter John W. Pope, and Wilbur S. Jones, Dublin businessman, was master of ceremonies.

The welcome was delivered by Mayor Felton Pierce, who was program chairman, and Rev. Guy K. Hutcherson, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Dublin, gave the invocation.

Talmadge was introduced by Mrs. Jerry (Miss Enda) Duggan of Dublin who taught him when he was a student in the public schools of McRae.

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You AND SEGREGATION

By

HERMAN E. TALMADGE

to sex is illegal. Yet, there are many public schools in our cities thus segregated with boys going to one school and girls to another.

The Supreme Court is Confused

I have pointed out previously how many decisions of the United States Supreme Court this present court has overturned. These courts contained justices of the highest judicial training. However, the present Supreme Court has also over-ridden some of its own decisions.

It might be rather amusing, if it were not so tragic that only two years before the Court handed down its sociological decree against segregation in public schools, it had denied its own competence to pass on such matters.

On April 28, 1952, Mr. Justice Frankfurter handed down an opinion with Chief Justice Vinson and Justices Burton, Minton and Clark concurring. In it a majority of the Court absolutely denied the competence of the Court to pass upon issues such as those presented in the segregation cases.

In his majority opinion, Mr. Justice Frankfurter said:

"Only those lacking responsible humility will have a confident solution for problems as intractable as the frictions attributable to differences of race, color, or religion . . . . Certainly the due-process clause does not require the legislature to be in the vanguard of science—especially sciences as young as human sociology and cultural anthropology . . .

"It is not within our competence to confirm or deny claims of social scientists as to the dependence of the individual on the position of his racial or religious group in the community."

Thus, the Supreme Court in 1952 was unable to relate science to the Constitution. Yet, in just two short years it found "scientific authorities" to sustain its position of what the Fourteenth Amendment should mean in terms of sociology, psychology and anthropology. These sciences referred to by the Court in 1952 as "young," certainly aged within two years in relation to human civilization!

The footnotes to the segregation decision refer to numerous authorities in the field of sociology. In fact for the first time in a major Supreme Court decision there are more references to such so-called experts in the footnotes of the opinion than there are references to laws and the Constitution.

Who then are these authorities? What is their background? What has been the nature of their work in this field? What is their public record? What is their political background? What do they really believe?

Surely, if they are such "important" and "recognized authorities" that the United States Supreme Court relied more on their writings and beliefs than it did on Constitutional law and opinions of some of the greatest judges ever to sit on this high court, the American people are entitled to know all about them.

The distinguished Chairman of the Senate Internal Security Committee, Senator James O. Eastland, revealed some startling and shocking facts regarding these "authorities" on the floor of the United States Senate on May 26, 1955.

The facts are so serious in view of the United States Su-

of August 10, 1950, which committee was cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark in letters to the Loyalty Review Board, released on June 1 and September 21, 1948, and was redesignated by Attorney General Brownell, April 29, 1953, under provisions of Executive Order 10450. The Special Committee on Un-American Activities cited the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born as 'one of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States.'

"He was listed by the **Daily Worker** on January 11 and 25, 1938, as a supporter of the Boycott Japanese Goods Conference of the American League for Peace and Democracy. The American League for Peace and Democracy was established in 1937 as successor to the American League Against War and Fascism 'in an effort to create public sentiment on behalf of a foreign policy adapted to the interests of the Soviet Union' and 'was designed to conceal Communist control, in accordance with the new tactics of the Communist International.'

"This is shown by report of Attorney General Biddle, **Congressional Record,** September 24, 1942; by report of Attorney General Clark—letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1 and September 21, 1948; and by Attorney General Brownell in his memorandum of April 29, 1953. The Special Committee on Un-American Activities cited the American League for Peace and Democracy as 'the largest of the Communist-front movements in the United States . . . '

"Brameld was one of those who issued a statement of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, dated December 14, 1949, calling for an international agreement to ban the use of atomic weapons. But the Committee . . . was formed to further the case of Communists in the United States doing their part in the Moscow campaign according to a report of the Committee on Un-American Activities, April 25, 1951.

"He was a sponsor of the Midcentury Conference for Peace, May 29-30, 1950, which was cited by the committee as having been 'aimed to assembling as many gullible persons as possible under Communist direction and turning them into vast sounding board for Communist propaganda.'

"Brameld was a sponsor of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, held under the auspices of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, New York City, March 25-27, 1949. On April 19, 1949, the Committee on Un-American Activities cited the Cultural and Scientific Conference as a Communist-front, which was 'actually a super-mobilization of the inverterate wheelhorses and supporters of the Communist Party and its auxiliary organizations.'

"Brameld was a sponsor of a conference held October 9-10, 1948, by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, which was cited as Communist-front in the same committee report on April 18, 1949.

"In October, 1936 he was a member of the Nonpartisan Committee for the reelection of Congressman Vito Marcantonio, which organization was cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist-front of March 29, 1944.

You AND SEGREGATION

By

HERMAN E. TALMADGE

(Editor's Note: In order to insure suffiicent space for complete coverage of Former Governor Herman Talmadge's campaign for nomination to the United States Senate, THE STATESMAN this week is completing its serialization of Governor Talmadge's Book, "You and Segregation," with the publication of the final three chapters as follows.)

Chapter 14

FOOTNOTES TO THE COURT'S DECISION

In its edict against segregation in the public schools, the Supreme Court ignored and over-ruled at least five Federal Court decisions, thirteen decisions of other Federal courts and fifty-nine state and territory decisions. The court rejected history, philosophy, custom and precedents of law in its decree.

Every authority from the Supreme Court on down is agreed that this ruling was based solely on sociology and philosophy rather than the law. Judges, members of the bar, newspaper editorial writers, newspaper columnists and national magazine writers have all pointed out this fact.

One newspaper, the **New York Times,** wrote, "The court's opinion read more like an expert paper on sociology than a Supreme Court opinion. It sustained the arguments of experts in education, sociology, psychology and anthropology . . . "

Yes, that is true. The decree was based on practically everything under the sun except the Constitution of the United States and precedents of previous court decisions.

In the decree, Chief Justice Warren wrote:

"To separate them (Negro children) from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone . . .

"We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other 'tangible' factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does."

Obviously then, the Court accepted the opinions of the so-called experts in the field of sociology and psychology rather than constitutional law, custom and legal precedent.

These so-called experts declared that segregation impaired the Negroes ability to learn, deterred the development of their personalities, deprived them of equal status in the school community, destroyed their self-respect, denied them full opportunity for democratic **social** development, subjected them to prejudices of others, stamped a badge of inferiority on them.

If this reasoning is correct, the same rule holds true for those students in public schools who are segregated according to sex. There is little doubt that some time within the future the Supreme Court's reasoning and opinion in this case will be thrown back into their faces by some parents who will demand that public school segregation according

first time in a major Supreme Court decision there are more references to such so-called experts in the footnotes of the opinion than there are references to laws and the Constitution.

Who then are these authorities? What is their background? What has been the nature of their work in this field? What is their public record? What is their political background? What do they really believe?

Surely, if they are such "important" and "recognized authorities" that the United States Supreme Court relied more on their writings and beliefs than it did on Constitutional law and opinions of some of the greatest judges ever to sit on this high court, the American people are entitled to know all about them.

The distinguished Chairman of the Senate Internal Security Committee, Senator James O. Eastland, revealed some startling and shocking facts regarding these "authorities" on the floor of the United States Senate on May 26, 1955.

The facts are so serious in view of the United States Supreme Court's recognition of these men as "authorities" that it is indeed stranger that little note was taken of Senator Eastland's revelation by the newspapers of the nation.

Actually, they are of such grievous nature that every honest newspaper in the nation should have published them. Even in the South, few of our daily newspapers published these facts! Perhaps the wire services did not send out the story. Perhaps the Washington correspondents did not send the story to their newspapers. Regardless of the reasons, these revelations were withheld from the general public. This censorship is doubly strange when we remember how the news flashed when the Court quoted these '"experts" as the final authority for their now famous decision.

The "Authorities" Quoted by the Court

Here is what the Chairman of the Senate Internal Security Committee revealed to the Senate on May 26, 1955, as shown on Pages 6069-6072 of **The Congressional Record** of that date:

" . . . Let us consider the so-called modern authorities on psychology cited by the Court as its authority to change and destroy the constitutional guaranties of the reserved natural rights of the people of the States of the Union to freedom of choice and of the States to regulate their public schools.

"First, they cited one K. B. Clark, a Negro, so-called social science expert employed by the principal plaintiff in the segregation cases, the NAACP, whose lawyer argued these cases before the Court. To say the least, it is the most unusual procedure for any court to accept a litigant's paid employee as an authority on anything, let alone as an authority on psychology, to put him above the Constitution itself.

"Then, too, we find cited by the Court as another alleged modern authority on psychology to override our Constitution, one Theodore Brameld, regarding whom the files of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the United States House of Representatives are replete with citations and information. He is cited as having been a member of no less than 10 organizations declared to be Communist dominated. His name has frequently appeared in the news columns of the **Daily Worker.**

"Brameld, according to the Communist Official **Daily Worker** of February 28, 1949, signed a statement of the Committee for Free Political Advocacy defending the 12 Communist leaders.

"Again, on December 10, 1952, the **Daily Worker** shows that Brameld signed an appeal to President Truman requesting amnesty for leaders of the Communist Party convicted under the Smith Act.

"And, again, on February 10, 1939, the **Daily Worker** shows Theodore Brameld to have signed a letter in defense of the appointment of Simon W. Gerson, a Communist, to the staff of Stanley Isaacs.

"His name appears on a brief submitted by Cultural Workers to the Supreme Court in October 1949, on behalf of the 10 convicted defendants engaged in the motion-picture industry, who were charged with contempt of a congressional committee for refusing to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party in response to committee questions.

"He was affiliated with the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, as shown by the **Daily Worker**

sons as possible under Communist direction and turning them into vast sounding board for Communist propaganda.'

"Brameld was a sponsor of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, held under the auspices of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, New York City, March 25-27, 1949. On April 19, 1949, the Committee on Un-American Activities cited the Cultural and Scientific Conference as a Communist-front, which was 'actually a super-mobilization of the inverterate wheelhorses and supporters of the Communist Party and its auxiliary organizations.'

"Brameld was a sponsor of a conference held October 9-10, 1948, by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, which was cited as Communist-front in the same committee report on April 18, 1949.

"In October, 1936 he was a member of the Nonpartisan Committee for the reelection of Congressman Vito Marcantonio, which organization was cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist-front of March 29, 1944.

"In 1939, Theodore Brameld also was sponsor of the Refugee Scholarship and Peace Campaign, which was cited as Communist by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its report March 29, 1944.

"There is the public record of Theodore Brameld, who was cited by the Supreme Court as a modern authority on psychology in support of its racial integration decision May 17, 1954. This record not only was available to Chief Justice Warren and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court upon request, but this record of Brameld was made up partly by an Attorney General who is now a member of the Court which rendered that decision, and by officially printed report of the administration of Chief Justice Warren when he was governor of the State of California.

Commie "Experts" Quoted by Court

"Also cited by the Court as one of its modern authorities on psychology to overthrow the accepted meaning of a provision of the United States Constitution was one E. Franklin Frazier. The files of the Committee on Un-American Activities in the United States House of Representatives contain 18 citations of Frazier's connection with Communist causes in the United States.

"He signed a statement of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, hailing the War Department's order regarding commissions for Communists. The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties was cited by the Attorney General in letters furnished the Loyalty commission on December 4, 1947 and September 21, 1948, as 'subversive and Communist Party inspired, by which Communists attempt to create sympathizers and supporters for their program.' On September 2, 1947, the special committee again cited the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties as among a maze of organizations which were spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general, but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law.'

"Frazier was a sponsor of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, which was cited as subversive and Communist by the Attorney General of the United States in letters released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.

"E. Franklin Frazier published a pamphlet entitled "Seeing Is Believing" in 1947, as a member of the Council on African Affairs, Inc., of which he was a member . . . cited by the Attorney General.

"E. Franklin Frazier signed an appeal to lift the Spanish embargo sponsored by the Negro People's Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, as shown by the **Daily Worker** of February 8, 1939 . . . cited as a Communist front organization.

"In 1946, evidence in the House Committee on Un-American activities showed that Frazier was a member of the Board of Directors of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy which was cited by the Attorney General as a Communist organization . . . April 27, 1949.

"The same Frazier, as a member of the Civil Rights Congress, signed a statement defending the Communist Party, as shown by the Communist **Daily Worker,** April 16, 1947. The Attorney General cited the Civil Rights Congress as subversive and Communist in letters released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948. The Congressional Committee in its report of September 2, 1947 cited

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

You and SEGREGATION

(Continued from Page 2)

the group as 'dedicated not to the broader issues of civil liberties, but specifically to the defense of individual Communists and the Communist Party' and 'controlled by individuals who are either members of the Communist Party or openly loyal to it.'

"Frazier was named in the Communist **Daily Worker** of July 18, 1949, as one of the sponsors of a group defending the 12 Communist leaders on trial . . .

"In 1947, Frazier was a member of the executive board of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare . . . on June 12, 1947, the Congressional Committee cited the Southern Conference for Human Welfare as a Communist front organization 'which seeks to attract Southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South,' although its 'professed interest in Southern welfare is simply an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States.'

Now this was the outfit from which Mr. Justice Black of the United States Supreme Court; Ellis Gibbs Arnall, when Governor of Georgia; and Dr. Will Alexander, vice president of the Rosenwald Foundation, all accepted awards for their "contributions to human welfare." In so doing, they were lending their names, their positions and their prestige to this notorious outfit.

Continuing, the Chairman of the United States Senate's Internal Security Committee told the Senate, "E. Franklin Frazier was a speaker at the Southern Negro Youth Congress, as shown by the Communist **Daily Worker** . . . and cited by the Attorney General.

"Frazier's name appeared in a published signed statement in the **Washington Post** on May 18, 1948, as opposing the Mundt-Nixon anti-Communist bill.

"Frazier was a sponsor of 'Social Work Today,' in 1940, and he was one of those credited, by its publication in February, 1942, as having made it possible for 'Social Work Today' to strengthen and prepare itself for the supreme test. 'Social Work Today' was cited as a Communist magazine by the special committee in its report of March 29, 1944.

"E. Franklin Frazier was one of those who signed a statement condemning the 'punitive measures directed against the Communist party,' as shown by the Communist **Daily Worker** of April 16, and 20, 1947.

"Frazier wrote the book, 'The Negro in the United States,' which was favorably reviewed by the Communist social journals, **The Worker** and **Daily People's World**; and his book was advertised in the Communist Workers Book Shop catalogs for 1949 and 1950.

"Incidentally, Frazier's Communist officially adopted book, 'The Negro in the United States' is the same book which was officially adopted and cited as authority by the United States Supreme Court in its re-

book himself. He hedged himself about with many self-imposed restrictions and 'value premises', so that the book has no scientific validity, either from the standpoint of biology, sociology, or psychology.

"Myrdal shows that his book was the work of several so-called social experts furnished him by the Carnegie Foundation, of Alger Hiss fame. It would be more in keeping with the facts, if, when Myrdal gave the names of most of these Carnegie Foundation 'social experts' he had said that they were taken right out of the lists of members of Communist and subversive organizations dedicated to the overthrow of our Constitution and the United States Government, because that is the actual fact.

"If Chief Justice Warren had only taken the time and trouble to refresh his memory from his own State's officially printed report and records of his own administration as governor of his own State, he would have found, and he can still find, the names of these Myrdal 'social experts' in the fourth report on un-American activities in California, 1948, and the sixth report published in 1951 regular California Legislature, when the Chief Justice was governor of the State of California.

"Certainly Judge Warren cannot claim unfamiliarity with his own State's official reports on such an important subject.

"I shall give 16 names furnished by the Carnegie Foundation as 'social experts' to Gunnar Myrdal, the Swedish 'social engineer,' for the writing of 'An American Dilemma' adopted in full by the Court and their Communist connections according to the official California report, made at the time the Chief Justice was Governor of California.

"The tenor of that book is to the effect that the American form of Government has outlived its usefulness, and that the Constitution of the United States is a plot against the common people of his country. That was the message of the principal authority relied on by the Chief Justice of the United States in this far reaching decision."

Senator Eastland then listed the following 'experts,' who contributed to Myrdal's book and who, according to the official California report were connected with Communist front and subversive organizations.

Here are the names—Frank Boas, W. E. B. DuBois, Alain Locke, Ira Reid, Doxey Wilkerson, Ruth Benedict, Charles S. Johnson, Clark Foreman, Lewis Webster Jones, Rose Nelson, Sterling Brown, Eveline Burns, Thomas Jones, T. Arnold Hill and E. Franklin Frazier.

" 'An American Dilemma' was written in the largest part by American Communist front members, such as E. Franklin Frazier, who contributed 28 portions of the book, and W. E. B. DuBois, who contributed to 82 different portions of the book," Senator Eastland stated.

"Altogether the Communist front members identified with Myrdal's 'An American Dilemma' contributed to 272 different articles and portions of the book officially adopted by the Communist Party and by the Supreme Court as its authority for its racial integration decision of May 17, 1954.

"This same Gunnar Myrdal has recently appeared in

that they would override the Constitution on the alleged evidence and opinion of such 'psychological' authority. It is the final indication as to the degree and extent that the Court has been 'brain-washed,' by pressure groups and is willing to sacrifice the people, the Constitution, and established law to Communistic and socialistic dogma and principles," Senator Eastland declared.

These footnotes to this decision will surely make footnotes to history of the United States.

Chapter 15

THE COURT OF LAST RESORT

Many people seem to be shocked at the reaction of Constitutional lawyers and many outstanding Southern leaders to the Supreme Court's decree in the public school segregation cases.

Just because the present Supreme Court has ruled that public school segregation is unconstitutional does not make that ruling correct, either legally or morally.

Those in our country who have pressed for a completely centralized State and for national socialism in America have attempted to give the impression that this edict had legal force in all the activities of life. These people realize that destruction of individuality is necessary for their objective. With them a completely "integrated" society is a means to an end.

It is to their interest to propagate the ideas that "nothing could be done about it"; "the Court has spoken"; "citizens must obey the law," etc.

No decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is entitled any greater moral weight than its context merits. Adoration of official decrees is accorded only in totalitarian countries. If a decision of the Federal Supreme Court is doctrinally correct and in accord with the fundamental law of the Constitution, it carries great moral force. If, on the other hand, it undertakes to announce a rule contrary to the Federal Constitution, contrary to the dual system which is the foundation of the national government, and clearly indicates that the law and facts have been ignored, the Supreme Court is teaching error, and its rulings should be sternly disapproved by both officials and the general public.

Such a decision is not "the law." It is simply an enforceable or unenforceable pronouncement of the Court.

My authority for such a statement is none other than the late Mr. Justice Cardoza, one of the great liberals who served with distinction on the Supreme Court for many years.

In his book, "The Nature of the Judicial Process," he wrote, "Judges have, of course, the power, though not the right, to ignore the mandate of a statute, and render judgment in spite of it. They have the power, though not the right, to travel beyond the walls of the interstices, the bounds set to judicial innovation by precedent and custom. None the less, by that abuse of power, they violate

"Frazier was a sponsor of 'Social Work Today,' in 1940, and he was one of those credited, by its publication in February, 1942, as having made it possible for 'Social Work Today' to strengthen and prepare itself for the supreme test. 'Social Work Today' was cited as a Communist magazine by the special committee in its report of March 29, 1944.

"E. Franklin Frazier was one of those who signed a statement condemning the 'punitive measures directed against the Communist party,' as shown by the Communist **Daily Worker** of April 16, and 20, 1947.

"Frazier wrote the book, 'The Negro in the United States,' which was favorably reviewed by the Communist social journals, **The Worker** and **Daily People's World**; and his book was advertised in the Communist Workers Book Shop catalogs for 1949 and 1950.

"Incidentally, Frazier's Communist officially adopted book, 'The Negro in the United States' is the same book which was officially adopted and cited as authority by the United Sttaes Supreme Court in its racial integration public school cases on May 17, 1954!

"The same Frazier glorified the brazen Negro Communist Paul Robeson, according to the Communist **Daily Worker** of November 4, 1949, by stating at a public meeting in Turner's Arena "that in American culture the Negro male has never been permitted to play a masculine role. Robeson represents the Negro man in the masculine role as a fearless and independent thinker.'

"To round out his great career in the Communist cause, the same E. Franklin Frazier, according to the Communist official organ, the **Daily Worker** of March 5, 1951, signed a letter to President Truman, asking him to recognize the seating of the Communist Peoples Republic of China in the United Nations.

"E. Franklin Frazier had been too prominently and frequently connected with Communist and subversive organizations for almost anyone in public life in Washington not to have been put on notice.

"Certainly, the highest Court of the land was more than careless in defending the Constitution by adopting E. Franklin Frazier as an alleged authority on modern psychology to override and overthrow the fundamental principles of our Constitution."

Court Trusts Foreign "Experts"

The Chairman of the Senate Internal Security Committee continued,

"The Court cited and adopted generally, and without reservation, as its leading authority on modern psychology, Myrdal's book, 'An American Dilemma,' when it said, and I quote from Chief Justice Warren's opinion: 'And see generally Myrdal, An American Dilemma, 1944.'

"Let us take a look and see what the Court adopted as its leading authority on modern psychology as the basis for its racial integration decision, when it adopted Myrdal's 'An American Dilemma.'

"In 1937 the Carnegie Foundation brought over Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, professor in the University of Stockholm. He was described by the corporation as a social economist. He called himself a social engineer. He was a socialist who had served the Communist cause. He admitted he had no knowledge of the Negro question in the United States. He was hired to make an investigation of race relations in this country; was given an ample staff and funds for that purpose, and was told to publish his findings. On this project Myrdal naturally found himself in the company of those recommended by the Carnegie Foundation, of Alger Hiss fame.

"Myrdal has an utter contempt for the principles upon which the United States was founded and for the political system to which the people adhere.

"It is incredible that the Supreme Court could have overlooked, if they read it at all, certain remarks that are contained in his book, on which the Court mainly bases its decision. Myrdal stated that the Constitution of the United States was 'impractical and unsuited to modern conditions' and its adoption was 'nearly a plot against the common people.' This is purely Communist propaganda, which was cited by the Supreme Court, and on which the Chief Justice of the United States based a very far-reaching decision looking to the destruction of our form of government. I have often wondered what was the source of the pro-Communist influence in the Supreme Court.

"Myrdal shows that he did not write this 1,400 page

ficial California report were connected with Communist front and subversive organizations.

Here are the names—Frank Boas, W. E. B. DuBois, Alain Locke, Ira Reid, Doxey Wilkerson, Ruth Benedict, Charles S. Johnson, Clark Foreman, Lewis Webster Jones, Rose Nelson, Sterling Brown, Eveline Burns, Thomas Jones, T. Arnold Hill and E. Franklin Frazier.

" 'An American Dilemma' was written in the largest part by American Communist front members, such as E. Franklin Frazier, who contributed 28 portions of the book, and W. E. B. DuBois, who contributed to 82 different portions of the book," Senator Eastland stated.

"Altogether the Communist front members identified with Myrdal's 'An American Dilemma' contributed to 272 different articles and portions of the book officially adopted by the Communist Party and by the Supreme Court as its authority for its racial integration decision of May 17, 1954.

"This same Gunnar Myrdal has recently appeared in the news as directing the staff of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in the preparation of a report regarding the foreign operation of the American oil industry. Myrdal's Commission feels that American oil companies 'overcharged' their European customers for Middle Eastern oil, and hinted that some sort of international price control is the indicated remedy.

"The **Saturday Evening Post** commented editorially that Myrdal is a Swedish Socialist. I quote:

" 'In the course of this "monumental work" Myrdal described the adoption of the United States Constitution as "nearly a plot against the common people.' " It asks, 'is Myrdal the best authority a U. N. agency could rely on for a complicated study of the oil industry?' "

"It is a tragic commentary on the intelligence and judgment of the members of the United States Supreme Court

the other hand, it undertakes to announce a rule contrary to the Federal Constitution, contrary to the dual system which is the foundation of the national government, and clearly indicates that the law and facts have been ignored, the Supreme Court is teaching error, and its rulings should be sternly disapproved by both officials and the general public.

Such a decision is not "the law." It is simply an enforceable or unenforceable pronouncement of the Court.

My authority for such a statement is none other than the late Mr. Justice Cardoza, one of the great liberals who served with distinction on the Supreme Court for many years.

In his book, "The Nature of the Judicial Process," he wrote, "Judges have, of course, the power, though not the right, to ignore the mandate of a statute, and render judgment in spite of it. They have the power, though not the right, to travel beyond the walls of the interstices, the bounds set to judicial innovation by precedent and custom. None the less, by that abuse of power, they violate the law."

It is obvious then, that the present Supreme Court of the United States did "violate the law," in the meaning of Mr. Justice Cardoza's definition; it violated the law of legal precedent, by passing and ignoring five major Federal Supreme Court decisions wilfully. It "violated the law" of legal custom that for seventy-five years gave states the right to have segregated public schools—a right that was approved under the Constitution of the United States and by the rulings of prior United States Supreme Courts.

The Constitution of the United States has not been changed or amended in regard to segregation of the races since the first decision of the Federal Supreme Court, composed of such outstanding constitutional authorities as Chief Jus-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

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$23,000,000.00

You and SEGREGATION

(Continued from Page 3)

tice Taft and Justices Cardoza, Stone, Brandeis, MacReynolds and Holmes ruled that the Fourteenth Amendment did not prevent the several States from enforcing racial segregation.

Much has been made by proponents of the present segregation edict about Mr. Justice Harlan's dissent in the **Plessey v. Ferguson** case. Yet they invariably fail to mention or acknowledge that in a subsequent segregation case Mr. Justice Harlan wrote the majority opinion, a unanimous one, upholding the Constitutionality of segregation!

The Supreme Court of the United States is not the Court of last resort. The citizens of the sovereign states are the court of last resort. If the citizens of the South are determined to maintain segregation in their schools and in their social order, then their will shall prevail.

It will take courage, courage of the kind our forefathers showed when they signed the Declaration of Independence, the kind of courage they showed at Valley Forge, at Lake Erie, at the Alamo, at Gettysburg and during the Reconstruction Era after the War Between the States.

It will take determination on the part of our elected officials, on the part of the general assemblies of our various states, our governors and individual citizens.

If our political leaders will give their citizens an opportunity to express themselves at the ballot box, as was done in Georgia in the fall of 1954 following the Supreme Court's edict, then this fight will be won.

The Citizens of Georgia, in the general election of 1954 passed a Constitutional amendment by an overwhelming vote. It grants the General Assembly power to appropriate funds for the education of our school children by subsidizing the individual school child, regardless of race, so that the child can attend a private school in the event Georgia's public school system is destroyed by the United States Supreme Court.

Georgia's State Constitution and its appropriation statutes specifically prevent mixed public schools and specifically prevent state funds from being used to support nonsegregated schools. If the Court forces its edict on Georgia, the Court itself and not the citizens of Georgia will destroy Georgia's public school system.

When this Constitutional Amendment was proposed during my administration as Governor, the left-wingers, the NAACP, the "race-mixers" and a few misguided individuals put up a real fight. Huge sums of money were used in an all out effort to defeat the amendment. The opponents of the measure claimed that it would destroy the State's Constitutional public school system. The "brain-washers" used all their brilliant writers and sob sisters in an effort to fool the citizens of Georgia into believing that we would have a public school system despite Georgia's Constitution and appropriation laws, if the Court enforced its decree.

But the people of Georgia were not fooled. The people of Georgia refused to sell their birthright. Our citizens,

technique, cry, "it's coming, we may as well accept it!"

They are all wrong. We can fight this issue through and we can win the fight. A determined chief executive of a state with the courage of his convictions, supported by a united people, as expressed through a cohesive organization, can prevent the mixing of the races in the public schools and colleges of any state. We have done it in Georgia and will continue to do it as long as the people demand it.

Naturally, we must remember that from here on out, in every election for every important office in the Southern states, we will be voting for or against segregation. There will be other issues, but this will be the primary issue and we must always recognize it.

No candidate will dare advocate publicly the end of segregation. To do so would mean his sure defeat. However, there will be a type of candidate who will make deals, sacrifice principles and sell us out, while giving lip-service to our cause.

Beware of that candidate!

He is the most dangerous. He is the thief in the night, clothed in garments of sweet lip-service, but whose raiment, we know from costly experience, conceals the deadly dagger of treachery.

The second type candidate will be the one who claims he believes more or less, in constitutional government, States' Rights and segregation, but who is being used by those who would destroy us to split our vote and elect our enemy.

The third type candidate will be one who sincerely, honestly and forcefully believes in Constitutional government, States' Rights and the preservation of our traditional separation of the races, and who is willing to stand up and be counted regardless of the cost.

This is no time for division. We must stand with the candidate who dares fight openly for our cause, who gladly turns his back on the bloc vote, sacrifices the support of some large daily newspapers, and who stands unafraid of national magazines, syndicated columnists, network commentators, do-gooders and certain misguided church organizations. He must be a man who has been tried and found not wanting.

United at the ballot, we can elect such a candidate in every election in every Southern state.

Secondly, we must organize as we have never before organized.

Acting with calmness and deliberation, we must form an organization in each state pledged to utilize all legal and lawful means to restore Constitutional government in the country and to reestablish the inalienable rights of the several states and their citizens to govern their own affairs.

The organizations must be composed of outstanding citizens of integrity, patriotism and determination, pledged to the maintenance of harmonious race relations through the preservation of the traditional establishment of segregation in both public and private places.

These organizations must be statewide in scope. There must be units in every county. There should be a board of directors or trustees, composed of leaders from various

Herman Talmadge Deserves Our Support

(THE SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS)

Recently in Rome, Ga., Former Gov. Herman Talmadge launched his campaign for the U. S. Senate by asking the voters of this State to support his candidacy so overwhelmingly that it would constitute a mandate for the restoration of constitutional government. This newspaper is in complete accord with this appeal, and our position is based on issues instead of personalities. Of course, we regard Former Governor Talmadge as a dynamic personality, far better qualified to serve the people of his State in the Senate than his opponent. For this reason, we would support him; but because of the things he stands for, we are convinced that he should go to Washington indisputably backed by a mandate of the people of the sovereign State of Georgia.

We have read Mr. Talmadge's platform carefully. Most of the things it contains are sound and desirable so far as we are concerned; we would question only a few points. But on one subject, which transcends all the others in importance, we are enthusiastically in agreement. There can be no quibbling with Mr. Talmadge's call for a return to constitutional government. This is the most important matter facing the people not only of Georgia but of America. The greatest threat to our freedom today lies not in foreign enemies, but in insidious attacks on our Constitution and our free institutions inside our own country, indeed—inside the very government that is sworn to defend and uphold the Constitution!

The following portion of Mr. Talmadge's speech should be studied by every man and woman in this nation, for its points up, clearly and unequivocably, the most dangerous threat to the freedom of our country:

"For more than 150 years, the federal Supreme Court held the Constitution to mean what it says and say what its framers meant.

"However, during the last two decades that court has chipped steadily away at the reserved rights of the states. It has sought to change the very framework of our government, not by legal amendment as provided for in the instrument itself, but through so-called "judicial legislation." It has upset the delicate balance of powers between the three branches and the states.

"Constitutional safeguards either have been ignored or swept aside.

"A government of men through court edict has been substituted for a government of laws under constitutional processes.

"Defiance of the Constitution by the federal Supreme Court imperils the security and rights of every American citizen. Abuse of power by the court in one area today will lead inevitably to further abuses of power over every facet of life and activity tomorrow.

"The fight we are making in the South is a fight for right.

"It is a fight to protect the blood-won rights of all our people.

"The May 17, 1954, decision of the federal Supreme Court relating to the public schools poses the most serious threat ever hurled to the strength, security and unity of our nation.

"Wholly without authority, this decision is proving to be the tragic mistake of our time.

"Education is a function reserved by the Constitution to the states.

"Schools and colleges were created by the states.

"They are financed by the states.

"They are state institutions.

"In spite of all this, the black-robed arm of judicial tyranny has reached out from Washington to extend its control over the education of our children.

"It is here that we tell the court hold, enough!

"It is not the people of the South who defy the Constitution, but it is rather they who uphold it."

Strong language, that! Mr. Talmadge didn't mince words. He left no doubt whatever but that he means to fight for a return of constitutional government. And the important thing for us as voters to remember is that the effectiveness of his fight will be in proportion to the degree that his views are shared by the public. If he wins by a small majority, the enemies of constitutional government in Washington will say, "See, many of Talmadge's fellow Georgians don't share his extreme views on the Supreme Court." But if he is nominated and elected by the greatest majority in our history, the people in Washington and elsewhere will stop and think before they attempt to discredit his arguments. Other statesmen will be encouraged to join in the fight to defend our freedom from judicial tyranny.

That is the challenge we must meet in the Sept. 12 primary and the cally prevent state funds from being used to support nonsegregated schools. If the Court forces its edict on Georgia, the Court itself and not the citizens of Georgia will destroy Georgia's public school system.

When this Constitutional Amendment was proposed during my administration as Governor, the left-wingers, the NAACP, the "race-mixers" and a few misguided individuals put up a real fight. Huge sums of money were used in an all out effort to defeat the amendment. The opponents of the measure claimed that it would destroy the State's Constitutional public school system. The "brain-washers" used all their brilliant writers and sob sisters in an effort to fool the citizens of Georgia into believing that we would have a public school system despite Georgia's Constitution and appropriation laws, if the Court enforced its decree.

But the people of Georgia were not fooled. The people of Georgia refused to sell their birthright. Our citizens, aroused and determined, went to the ballot boxes and passed the amendment.

The citizens of Georgia answered the United States Supreme Court members with a loud, clear voice, "They shall not pass."

The citizens of the sovereign states are the Court of Last Resort. Their decision will be the ruling verdict. I have no doubt what it will be.

Chapter 16

A PLAN OF ACTION

"IF YOU BELIEVE there can be no compromise on the matter of segregation; if you believe that integration will bring evils of miscegenation; if you believe that social intermingling and miscegenation will be seriously detrimental to both races and to our civilization; if you realize that either Communist influences or economic pressure groups stand behind every effort to invade States' Rights and force integration and miscegenation on the people of the South; if you believe in the rights of the sovereign states to handle their own internal affairs; if you realize that indifference, apathy and the inclination of some to accept desegregation as inevitable are our greatest enemies; if you are positively dedicated, in your own mind, to the preservation of segregation without equivocation or qualifications; if you are ready and willing to do something positive about this very serious and present problem —then you should immediately join an active organization fighting to preserve constitutional government."

—From statement of policy as contained in organizational literature of Mississippi Citizens' Council.

What may we as citizens, the real court of Last Resort, do to preserve Constitutional government and our traditional way of life?

The weak and the faint of heart say "there is so little we can do." The conformists declare "The Court has spoken. We must obey." The brainwashers, using their big lie

"I'd even go North for Southern Bread"
Really sings out in a sandwich—
so good...so fresh...so SOUTHERN!

found not wanting.

United at the ballot, we can elect such a candidate in every election in every Southern state.

Secondly, we must organize as we have never before organized.

Acting with calmness and deliberation, we must form an organization in each state pledged to utilize all legal and lawful means to restore Constitutional government in the country and to reestablish the inalienable rights of the several states and their citizens to govern their own affairs.

The organizations must be composed of outstanding citizens of integrity, patriotism and determination, pledged to the maintenance of harmonious race relations through the preservation of the traditional establishment of segregation in both public and private places.

These organizations must be statewide in scope. There must be units in every county. There should be a board of directors or trustees, composed of leaders from various sections of the state. This board should formulate the policies of the organization and all statements and announcements concerning its policies and aims should be issued solely by this body. This will prevent the organization from being used for purposes other than those stated in its charter or by-laws and will keep its services to the people on the highest plane.

These organizations should reject and repudiate the use of force, intimidation or any other unlawful means in the attainment of its objectives. They should embrace a solemn creed dedicated to the preservation of the individual liberties of the American people, free of bureaucratic control and unlawful usurpation of the powers of any branch of the government, and to reestablish the inalienable rights of the several states and the people to govern their own affairs as prescribed in the Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the Constitution as contained in the Bill of Rights.

It has been wisely said that in unity there is strength. And it is only through unity of purpose and action that we can hope successfully to resist attempts of those who would destroy every vestige of local self-government and the traditions we cherish.

In the ultimate effectiveness of these two courses of action lie our greatest hope to keep America free.

We must not, we shall not fail!

(Taken from YOU AND SEGREGATION, by Herman E. Talmadge, published by Vulcan Press, Inc., 542 Second Avenue North, Birmingham, Alabama: All Rights Reserved. Permission to reprint, other than for limited review purposes must be obtained in writing from the Publisher. Copyright, 1955.)

(Conclusion)

Talmadge's Speech

(THE ROME NEWS-TRIBUNE)

Those who heard Former Gov. Herman Talmadge speak in Rome recently heard something new. It was a speech in which Mr. Talmadge moved from the state level to the national level.

In it, he could ignore state politics and partisan issues, and instead could offer a platform based on national issues and national needs.

Few Georgians, we believe, will find any points of disagreement with the platform set forth by Mr. Talmadge.

The so-called liberals, the new-fair dealers, the internationalists, and the Communists won't like Mr. Talmadge's platform.

But, we do.

Some will call Mr. Talmadge conservative and reactionary.

But, if belief in constitutional government, in a strong national defense, in a common-sense foreign policy, in protection and equality for American industry, farmers, wage earners and taxpayers, in initiative and freedom—if those principles be reactionary or conservative, then we're all for being classed as such.

There's nothing reactionary in demanding restrictions upon the various branches of our Federal Government; our Constitution specifies duties and checks and balances.

There's nothing conservative in wanting an equal break for industry and farmers.

Surely, there's nothing old-fashioned about speaking out for a strong national defense, but one which is not wasteful; or in saying that our taxpayers' money should not be spent on fancy projects in far-off places most citizens have never heard of.

We like to see a candidate for Congress, too, who will speak up for protection of our essential industry against administrative actions which favor foreign competition.

Mr. Talmadge's campaign opening in Rome is attracting national attention.

And, as his campaign progresses, he will come more and more to the attention of other sections of the country.

That's good, because not enough candidates can so ably devote as much attention to what are national issues, and they are important.

"Education is a function reserved by the Constitution to the states.

"Schools and colleges were created by the states.

"They are financed by the states.

"They are state institutions.

"In spite of all this, the black-robed arm of judicial tyranny has reached out from Washington to extend its control over the education of our children.

"It is here that we tell the court hold, enough!

"It is not the people of the South who defy the Constitution, but it is rather they who uphold it."

Strong language, that! Mr. Talmadge didn't mince words. He left no doubt whatever but that he means to fight for a return of constitutional government. And the important thing for us as voters to remember is that the effectiveness of his fight will be in proportion to the degree that his views are shared by the public. If he wins by a small majority, the enemies of constitutional government in Washington will say, "See, many of Talmadge's fellow Georgians don't share his extreme views on the Supreme Court." But if he is nominated and elected by the greatest majority in our history, the people in Washington and elsewhere will stop and think before they attempt to discredit his arguments. Other statesmen will be encouraged to join in the fight to defend our freedom from judicial tyranny.

That is the challenge we must meet in the Sept. 12 primary and the Nov. 6 general election. Herman Talmadge has given us an opportunity to stand up and be counted—the question is whether or not we, the voters, will back him up. Every Georgia voter should, by affirmative ballot, endorse and support the stand he has taken.

(THE METROPOLITAN HERALD, Atlanta)

Several weeks ago, in these columns, we expressed our belief that Former Governor Herman Talmadge was the best qualified Georgian to succeed Senator Walter F. George. We predicted then that he would be elected overwhelmingly and would have a long and useful career to the State and nation.

Nothing has changed our opinion since the closing of the entries for the primary.

The only thing that has changed the picture in any respect is the challenge for Georgians, who believe in constitutional government, economy in government and a reduction in foreign spending, to turn out in record numbers and give Mr. Talmadge a great majority of the votes in every Georgia county.

We must send our new United States Senator to Washington with a decisive voter mandate to continue to fight for our way of life and for a return to constitutional government.

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TALMADGE
Country Cured
HAM
SOLD BY ALL
Better Food Markets
SERVED IN RESTAURANTS
That Serve The Best
Insist on
TALMADGE HAM
TALMADGE FARMS—LOVEJOY, GEORGIA

Talmadge Speech's Tone and Content Should Bring Wide Campaign Support

(THE COLUMBUS ENQUIRER)

Former Gov. Herman E. Talmadge called for an overwhelming vote in his behalf in the senatorial primary in September, declaring in the initial speech of his campaign that:

"If I am to carry the flag for you as your champion in the fight to restore constitutional government, I must go to the Senate with practically the unanimous backing from Georgia people."

The Enquirer had hoped, after the withdrawal of Senator Walter F. George, that a noisy and disturbing political campaign might be avoided with no opposition developing for the son of the late Eugene Talmadge.

But it did not work out that way!

First, D. Talmadge Bowers announced.

Next, M. E. Thompson threw his hat into the ring.

Bowers, withdrew last Tuesday but, as of now, Thompson is still in the race. The chances are he will stay there!

Indeed, there was word from him attacking Candidate Talmadge, before the echoes of the latter's Rome Fourth of July address had died out. And he promised more!

* * *

Judging from the tone and content of Mr. Talmadge's initial speech, there is reason to believe that, as far as he is concerned, the campaign will be kept free of slam-bang tactics. His references to racial matters were not phrased as appeals to the prejudices of the people of Georgia.

Though Mr. Talmadge voiced in Rome, as on previous occasions, his oppostion to "purely economic aid" to foreign countries, he declared that:

"The humanitarian responsibility of feeding hungry people and the practical responsibility of taking every possible measure for our military defense are recognized as necessary and justified."

The senatorial candidate said the time has come for the elimination of "purely personal foreign economic aid and for a careful examination of each military assistance project to insure that the American taxpayer is getting his money's worth in national security."

While Mr. Talmadge's stand with reference to foreign aid was well known at the time, The Enquirer announced its support for him despite this newspaper's feeling that a certain amount of economic assistance will be necessary to the defense of the nation from time to time. We do not believe that Mr. Talmadge will take an adamant position against foreign aid, either economic or military, if the worth of a specfic proposal is shown.

In other words, we are sure that Mr. Talmadge will favor substantial aid wherever there is a reasonable prospect that it will contribute to the saving of American lives.

There is no question about the responsibility of the United States to feed hungry peoples of any race or political persuasion and Mr. Talmadge recognizes this fact.

* * *

Certainly there will be widespread support of Mr. Talmadge's pledge to work for legislation curbing the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court and prescribing minimum qualifications for its justices.

He promised to resist every attempt to destroy state sovereignty.

Who is there to oppose this position?

He will uphold the free enterprise system and oppose federal interference with state and local officials in the performance of their duty.

The Former Governor said that the anti-segregation ruling of the United States Supreme Court "is proving to be the tragic mistake of our time."

Projecting his claim that "education is a function reserved by the Constitution for the states," Mr. Talmadge asserted in his Rome speech that "it is not the people of the South who defy the Constitution but it is rather they who uphold it."

Governor Talmadge proposes to base his campaign on his record as Governor and on a "positive platform" relating to matters of national interest and concern."

Emphasizing the need for a large majority Mr. Talmadge said:

"When I speak for you on the floor of the United States Senate, the United States Supreme Court, the White House and the Capitol need to know that I represent all the people of Georgia."

The senatorial candidate added:

"The only way for them to know this is for the voters of this sovereign State to roll up a mighty tidal wave of ballots on September 12."

* * *

Mr. Talmadge did not let the Fourth of July program pass off without reference to the significance of the day.

"It was only 180 years ago that the patriots of this land—risking their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor—proclaimed liberty and freedom for themselves and for us."

Saying that "the founding fathers passed along to us the fruits of their courage, their sacrifice and their devotion," Mr. Talmadge declared:

"It is therefore, for us to say on this glorious day that it is our duty and our obligation to keep the faith with them and with future generations of Americans."

Herman Talmadge declared there "is no limit to our responsibility" in the fight against Communism "because this citadel of liberty is the hope of free men everywhere."

* * *

The July 4 speech of Herman Talmadge was extremely interesting.

It seemed to represent a new manner of approach in discussing the issues of the day.

It was a vigorous and sound defense of states' rights.

Former Governor Talmadge no doubt won many supporters by the manner in which he launched his campaign and his plea for a large victory at the polls will make sense to folks all over Georgia.

Talmadge Pledges Self To A Positive Program

(THE MACON TELEGRAPH)

Herman Talmadge has committed himself to a program in the U. S. Senate which fundamentally makes good sense to his fellow Georgians.

The commitment came in his campaign platform which he outlined during his speech at Rome.

* * *

In its total form, his address indicates Candidate Talmadge is capable of taking a realistic approach to such national matters as foreign policy trade, fiscal affairs and the farm program.

Although the terms of his program are quite all-inclusive, the essence of his pledge to work toward the preservation of constitutional government and state sovereignty will receive the commendation of virtually every citizen.

* * *

Perhaps one of the most pertinent comments of his talk was Mr. Talmadge's assertion that "I will represent every Georgian and give equal and fair treatment to all with special preference to none."

All in all, Mr. Talmadge has outlined a positive, constructive type of program. During the six years he is in the Senate he will have many occasions to further it in various degrees.

Generally, he will have the support of his State in so doing.

Talmadge Will Make A Great Senator

(LIBERTY COUNTY HERALD, Hinesville)

Georgia's senatorial race has ended before it was begun, and Herman Talmadge will, undoubtedly, be the next United States Senator from this State.

The withdrawal of Senator George was a wise move on his part. He was in for certain defeat, but a bitter campaign could have been detrimental to unity and cooperation among all citizens who desire to see preserved our cherished Southern traditions.

We had hoped that no one would be so foolish as to run against Talmadge. There is not a man in the State who has a ghost of a chance to beat him and to run against Herman just to give him opposition is a disservice to the people of Georgia.

But, opposition or not, this paper is for him one hundred per cent. As many of our readers know, we were for Talmadge before George came out of the race. We're for him now just as strongly. He will go to Washington with the best wishes of all Georgians. He'll make one of our greatest Senators.

Augusta and Richmond County political leaders give Former Governor M. E. Thompson little chance of defeating Former Governor Herman E. Talmadge in the coming race for the U. S. Senate. Polled by The Chronicle, they agreed unanimously that Talmadge will "sweep the vote," both popular and county unit, in the September 12th Primary.—The Augusta Chronicle.

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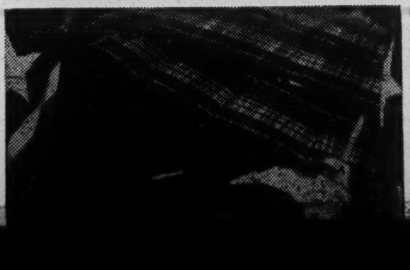

Floyd Farmer Builds Own

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Who is there to oppose this position?

He will uphold the free enterprise system and oppose federal interference with state and local officials in the performance of their duty.

The Former Governor said that the anti-segregation ruling of the United States Supreme Court "is proving to be the tragic mistake of our time."

Projecting his claim that "education is a function reserved by the Constitution for the states," Mr. Talmadge asserted in his Rome speech that "it is not the people of the South who defy the Constitution but it is rather they who uphold it."

Governor Talmadge proposes to base his campaign on his record as

* * *

In its total form, his address indicates Candidate Talmadge is capable of taking a realistic approach to such national matters as foreign policy trade, fiscal affairs and the farm program.

Although the terms of his program are quite all-inclusive, the essence of his pledge to work toward the preservation of constitutional government and state sovereignty will receive the commendation of virtually every citizen.

* * *

Perhaps one of the most pertinent comments of his talk was Mr. Talmadge's assertion that "I will represent every Georgian and give equal and fair treatment to all with special preference to none."

All in all, Mr. Talmadge has outlined a positive, constructive type of program. During the six years he is in the Senate he will have many occasions to further it in various degrees.

Generally, he will have the support of his State in so doing.

Herman Talmadge takes shelter under an umbrella to have a drink of water and get a last-minute word of encouragement from his wife, Betty, before delivering the address with which he officially opened his campaign for nomination to the United States Senate in Rome July 4.

When we printed our opinion a few weeks ago that Mr. Thompson would not win in even one county in the State, we did not know, but have learned since, that many people have the same opinion.—The Banks County Journal, Homer.

A good scare is worth more to a man than good advice.—E. W. Howe.

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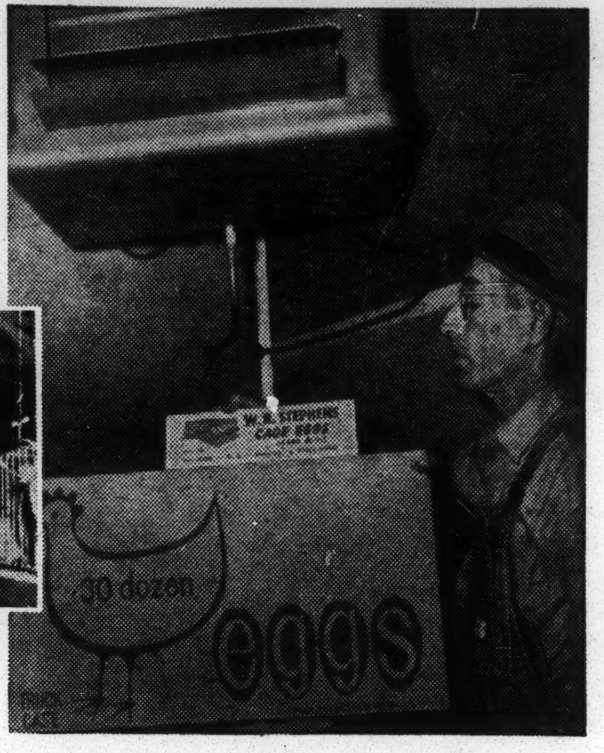
of reports on how our rural engineers help Georgia farmers to make farm work easier and more profitable by efficient use of electric power.



W. R. Stephens, one of our Floyd county farm customers, works in egg-cooling room, right. Note refrigeration unit. Above, he gathers eggs.

W. R. Stephens, Route 4, Rome, raises laying hens, hogs and milk cows on his 87-acre farm in Floyd county. His main income, however, comes from his egg business. His two laying houses hold 8,240 White Leghorns.

Aided by one of our rural engineers, he built his own egg-cooling room. The room holds 50 cases of eggs and has insulation one foot thick. A one-horsepower motor operates the refrigeration unit. For an operating cost of only a few cents a day, the cooling room enables the farmer to gain added profits by selling his eggs at premium prices.

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A view of half of the huge crowd which heard Herman Talmadge open his campaign for the United States Senate at Rome July 4 as taken from the marquee of the General Forrest Hotel. Governor Talmadge, sheltered from the rain by an umbrella held by Master of Ceremonies Hicks, speaks from the platform shown at the center right. Under umbrellas on a smaller platform shown at the center left are television cameramen from NBC-TV, CBS-TV and Station WLW-A of Atlanta. (Rome News-Tribune Photo)

preme Court for its segregation decision of May, 1954, declaring that the body had no jurisdiction over the states' schools.

M. E. Thompson is the only opposition that Talmadge now has, since Talmadge Bowers last week withdrew from the race. Talmadge is expected to win the post without too much trouble.

We will be glad to hear the issues aired, but by opposing him, Mr. Thompson is merely giving Mr. Talmadge a more impressive victory than he would have obtained merely through forfeit. — The Gainesville Daily Times.

In love of home, the love of country has its rise.—Charles Dickens.

HERMAN TALMADGE'S SPEAKING SCHEDULE

Monday — July 16 — ATLANTA, Ga. — Dedicate new State Labor Building — 10:00 A. M.; SO- new industrial plant and address Lions Club — 5:00 P. M.

Thursday — July 19 — GAINESVILLE, Ga. — Bankers Award Meeting for Upper Chattahoochee River Soil Conservation District — 12 NOON. — Dedication of new Macon Hospital — 10:00 A. M.; PRESTON, Ga. — Webster County Farm Bureau — 5:00 P. M.

POLITICAL POT WILL BOIL FROM NOW UNTIL SEPT. 12

(THE LEADER-TRIBUNE, Fort Valley)

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In his opening speech the fiery

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3—To encourage thrift by borrowers, counseling with them in the constructive use of credit, and to protect borrowers in their credit dealings so far as it is within our power.

4—To maintain truthfulness and accuracy in our advertising.

5—To continue to cooperate with public service agencies and all organizations striving to better social and economic conditions.

6—To keep constantly before our members the value of our constitutional form of government and the freedom of individual opportunity which it protects. —Adv.

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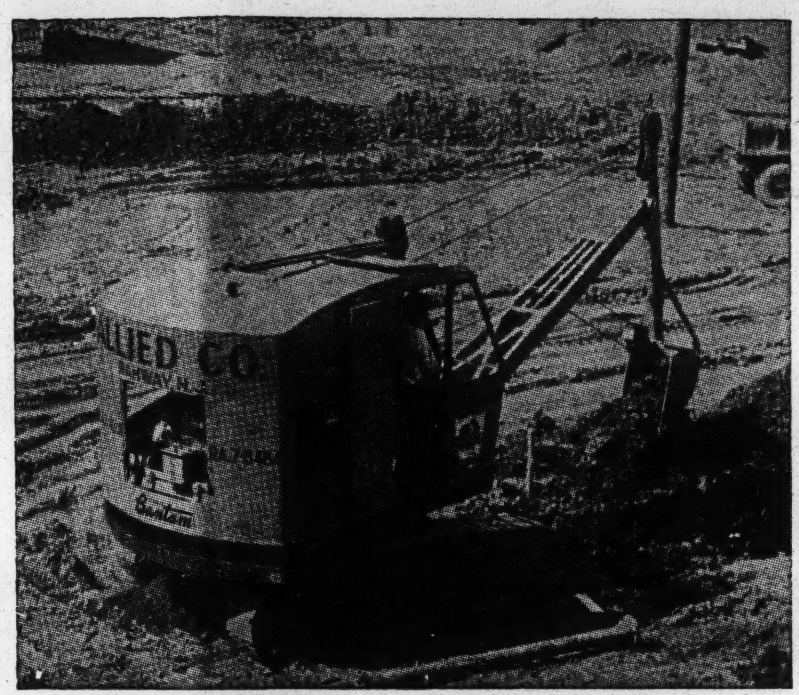

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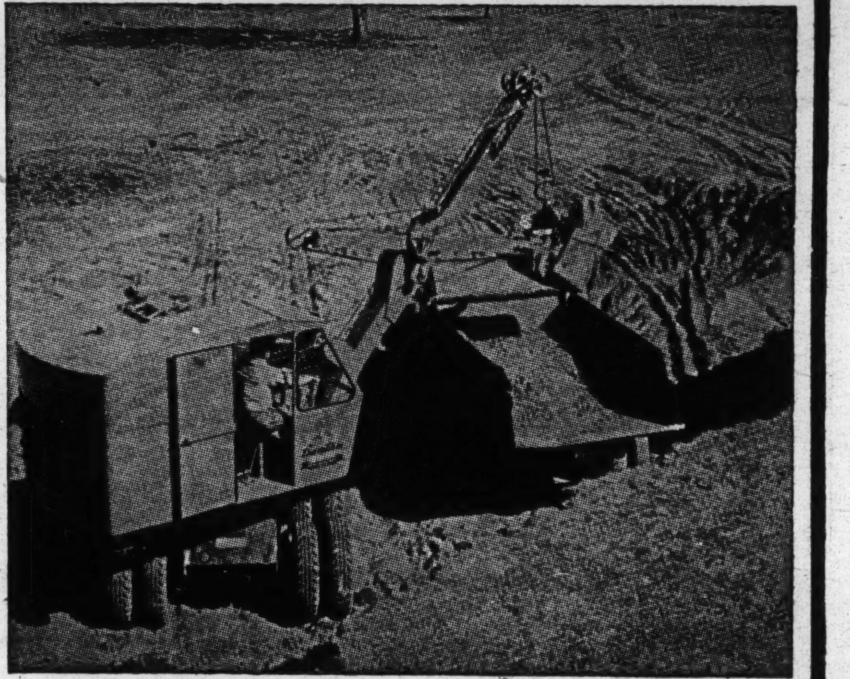

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